

included nearly all those we had particularly hoped to see. We were both completely exhausted but unanimously agreed that it had been our most successful foray yet.

Recent records of three Lepidoptera in Jersey

Dr Julian Clarke, in *Ent. Rec.* 101: 130, reported the most recent capture of *Thera cypressata* Gey. (Cypress Carpet) in Britain. He also brought together all the published records of this species on the mainland and in the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, which has prompted me to complete the record with two observations from Jersey. R. Burrow, operating a light in his garden on the outskirts of St Helier, took one on 11.vi.1988, and a second one at the same place on 25.v.1989.

A. Riley speculates (*Ent. Rec.* 99: 225) on the possibility that *Thaumetopoea processionea* (L.) (Oak Processionary moth) is established in Jersey, on the strength of three specimens including a female, taken at the one site in 1984 and '85. Although not searched for exhaustively, no more were seen until a fourth one was taken at light, also by R. Burrow, a few miles away at Gorey on 22.vii.1989.

On the following day, 23.vii.1989, R. Burrow took a fine specimen of *Polyphaenis sericata* (Esp.) also at light at Gorey. This is the first Jersey record of this European moth, although there were possible sightings of it at the same place in 1985 and '86. This species was known to be established in Guernsey around the 1880s, and R.A. Austin (*Ent. Rec.* 99: 85) records its rediscovery in Guernsey in 1986. In view of its long-established place in the fauna of Guernsey I should like to support the suggestion of my colleagues in that island that the name Guernsey Underwing is an appropriate one for this species. — R. LONG, Société Jersiaise, 9 Pier Road, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Usual second brood emergences in Cornwall 1989

Every year I keep a record of flight times of moths in Cornwall. I illustrate this by a method suggested to me by A.E.C. Aston. Each month is divided into four sections which are shaded in when a particular species is recorded in this period. This provides a quick visual reference. Thus in 1983 I found *Perizoma alchemillata* in late August (23.8.83) as well as in June and July, indicating that in Cornwall at least this species may be occasionally double-brooded. Of course, it can be difficult to differentiate between a prolonged emergence and bivoltinism. In the recording method used, over a long period the gap between the broods of bivoltine species is gradually filled by early or late emergences in particular years or by errant individuals found well outside their usual flight-time. On the Continent, many species have extended flight-times compared with flight-times in Britain and in hot summers in this country emergences may be similarly prolonged.